



Northgate Coordinated Transportation Improvement Plan Glossary of Terms

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Accessibility -	The part of <i>mobility</i> that addresses the ease in which travelers can engage in desired activities.
Actuated control -	All <i>approaches</i> to a signalized intersection have vehicle detectors with each phase subject to a minimum and maximum green time and some phases may be skipped if no vehicle is detected.
All way stop control -	An intersection with stop sign at all approaches.
Annual average daily traffic -	The volume passing a point or segment of a roadway in both directions for 1 year divided by the number of days in the year.
Approach -	The set of lanes comprising one direction of an intersection or interchange.
Approach delay -	The sum of stopped-time <i>delay</i> including the time lost in decelerating to a stop and accelerating to a steady speed.
Arterial -	A signalized roadway that primarily serves through traffic with signal intersections, a state facility that is not on freeway, or a type of roadway specified by the City of Seattle functional classification map.
Average daily traffic -	The total traffic volume during a given time period (more than a day and less than a year) divided by the number of days in that time period.
Capacity -	The maximum number of vehicles or persons that can pass a point on a roadway during a specified time period (usually 1 hour) under prevailing roadway, traffic, and control conditions.
Concurrency -	A systematic process utilized by local governments to ensure that new development does not occur unless adequate infrastructure is in place to support growth.
Cycle length -	The time it takes a traffic signal to go through one complete sequence of signals in all directions of an intersection.
Delay -	The additional travel time experienced by a traveler, when not traveling at posted speed limit.
Demand -	The number of persons or vehicles desiring service on a roadway.
Free flow speed -	The average speed of vehicles not under the influence of speed reduction conditions, generally assumed to be 5 mph over the posted speed limit.
Functional classification -	The assignment of roads into systems according to the character of service they provide in relation to the total road network.

Headway -	The time, usually expressed in minutes, between the passing of the front end of successive transit vehicles (or train) moving along the same lane or track in the same direction.
Level of service (LOS) -	A quantitative stratification of the quality of service of a service or facility into six letter grade levels with "A" describing the highest quality and "F" describing the lowest quality; a discrete stratification of a quality of service continuum.
Median -	Areas at least 10 feet wide that are restrictive or nonrestrictive that separate opposing-direction mid-block traffic lanes and that, on arterials, contain turn lanes that allow left turning vehicles to exit from the through traffic lanes.
Mid-block-	The part of a roadway between two signalized intersections.
Mobility -	The movement of people and goods.
Mode -	A method of travel.
Peak direction -	The course of the higher flow of traffic.
Pedestrian refuge -	A raised or grassed area at least 5 feet, but less than 10 feet in width that separates opposing mid-block traffic lanes, and allows pedestrians to cross a roadway.
Two-way left-turn lane -	A lane that simultaneously serves left turning vehicles traveling in opposite directions.
Two-way stop control -	The type of traffic control at an intersection where drivers on the minor street or a driver turning left from the major street wait for a gap in major-street traffic to complete a maneuver.
Undesignated bike lane -	A type of bicycle lane usually at least 4 feet in width and does not contain a bicycle logo.
Volume -	The number of vehicles, and occasionally persons, passing a point on a roadway during a specified time period, often 1 hour; a volume may be measured or estimated, either of which could be a constrained value or a hypothetical <i>demand</i> volume.